

YEAR BOOK OF DRUG THERAPY, THE—(1959-1960 Year Book Series)—edited by Harry Beckman, M.D., Director, Departments of Pharmacology, Marquette University Schools of Medicine and Dentistry; Consulting Physician, Milwaukee County General and Columbia Hospitals, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 E. Illinois St., Chicago 11, 1960. 570 pages, \$8.50.

The Year Book of Drug Therapy has always been a good volume to consult for abstracts about new drugs in the practice of medicine. This year it is even better than usual as Dr. Beckman proceeds from unadorned abstracting and the editing of abstracts to the next stage . . . an evaluation of the current drugs and their place in modern medicine. In his introduction to this volume, he discusses the relationship of the manufacturing drug industry and its advertising to doctors and the practice of medicine. He shares the apprehension which most thoughtful physicians have about the increased amount of drug advertising, the methods used in detailing drugs, ("the contrived illustration and gaudy and expensive colored releases"), the attempts to make bibliographic references worth more than they are worth, and the occasional gross misrepresentation. As he sees it, "this development is but part and parcel of the new order of things in the world"—just one of the many problems of our era. And this book will help to cope with it.

Two new chapters are added. The first is entitled "Bases for Judgment of a New Drug." The considerations which are important include how the drug was produced, the need for the drug, whether it is worth the price, and what side actions or contra-indications may be predictable. Dr. Beckman emphasizes the need for confirmation of the manufacturer's findings by independent, interested and competent investigators.

The second new chapter comprises a catalogue of the new drugs released for market by the Food and Drug Administration during the twelve months preceding press time for this volume. In this section, there are 334 items on which Dr. Beckman comments briefly. This is the best comprehensive summary of new drugs which the reviewer knows, and is a veritable strip-mine of readily available information.

The general body of the book seems to improve as the years go by. We enjoy particularly Dr. Beckman's comments, which are often entertaining as well as enlightening.

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.

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HEAD, NECK, AND TRUNK, THE—Muscles and Motor Points—2nd Edition—By Daniel P. Quiring, Ph.D., Late Head of the Anatomy Division, Cleveland Clinic Foundation and Associate Professor of Biology, Western Reserve University. Revised and Edited by John H. Warfel, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, The University of Buffalo, School of Medicine, Buffalo, New York. Lea & Febiger, 600 Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1960. 124 pages, 109 illustrations, \$3.25.

It is difficult to define the exact place wherein a book such as this will find its greatest utility. The second edition, like the first, presents a concise and well-portrayed series of anatomical outline drawings illustrating the voluntary musculature of the head, neck and trunk on an individual basis, together with appropriate nervous and vascular relationships. Consequently it is of considerable value as an adjunct to the definitive reference works in gross anatomy, i. e., Gray or Cunningham, to each of which citations are made in the descriptive text. To this extent, it achieves quite successfully its aims.

Its principal shortcomings, it seems to me, result from the fact that works of this type are neither texts nor atlases, and cannot substitute for either. As a reminder for the professional man in medicine or dentistry, I would expect

such a volume might be referred to frequently. As an aid to the freshman medical student, already burdened with oversized text-books, atlases and dissecting manuals, I venture to guess its utility would be something less than great.

I have no hesitation in recommending this volume, together with its companion (The Extremities), as a worthwhile addition to the libraries of practicing surgeons and dentists. However, I cannot help but wonder how long a time it will be before revised editions of Cunningham or Gray make obsolete the page citations presented in this book.

R. C. GREULICH

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YOUR CHILD'S CARE—1001 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition of "A Pediatric Manual for Mothers"—Harry R. Litchfield, M.D., F.A.C.P., and Leon H. Dembo, M.D.; Doubleday & Company, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., 1960. 257 pages, \$3.95.

This volume is a compilation of 1,000 questions with sensible answers that mothers have asked the authors in the long years of their experience. The subjects cover practically the whole experiences of the parent and child in his journey from the fetus through the age of childhood in his emotional, physical and pathological experiences. The answers are clear, concise and fully explanatory. The answers do not include treatment and reference is constantly made to the doctor for such treatment and correction. It is a book for mothers and as such will be of great help to them in the care of their children. The answers given by the authors are in complete conformity with modern pediatric practices.

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HEART IN INDUSTRY, THE—By Twenty-Four Authors—Edited by Leon J. Warshaw, M.D., F.A.C.P., Consultant in Occupational Health; Medical Director, Paramount Pictures Corporation; Medical Director, United Artists Corporation, New York. Foreword by Irving S. Wright, M.D. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. Medical Division of Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 677 pages, \$16.00.

With the increasing importance of and interest in the industrial aspects of cardiac disease this is the second volume on the subject to appear recently (the other: "Work and the Heart," by Rosenbaum and Belknap). The major subjects covered in the book include the physiological effect of work on the heart, rehabilitation and placement of the cardiac, psychiatric aspects of cardiovascular disease in industry, cardiovascular effects of toxic occupational exposures, traumatic heart disease and many others. Most of the chapters are authoritatively written and easily readable. A certain redundancy inherent in multiple authorship is apparent, as its unnecessary lengthiness of some subjects. For example, the chapter "Detection and Evaluation of Heart Disease in Industry" includes a description of history, physical examination, roentgenology, electrocardiography and special diagnostic procedures—in short, the entire subject of diagnostic cardiology. Obviously, those unfamiliar with the subject will not be able to acquire the knowledge of it from a 60-page chapter; others will find a good part of the chapter superfluous. Bibliography is uneven: some chapters contain a well-chosen, fairly comprehensive coverage of the subject, others include a mere handful of references. As a whole, the book is a valuable addition to a cardiologist's library; it covers many subjects which are not often included in conventional texts of cardiovascular disease. It is recommended not only to physicians who have dealings with industrial medicine but to internists and cardiologists in general, for the evaluation of the patient's ability to work is part and parcel of medical practice.

A. SELZER, M.D.